



Relationship Between Knowledge And Attitudes Of Housewives With Open Defecation Behavior (BABS) Rw 05 Ciseureuh Village

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Abstract:

Civilian's access towards a clean and healthy lavatory is a part of basic human sanitary needs. This however is still a big problem in Indonesia. Sewage control plays a big part in a healthy environment. Therefore, sewage mismanagement can lead to environmental damage in the water and soil surrounding the polluted area. This can lead to unexpected disease outbreaks that also affect the resident's activities. Open defecation are still seen in most traditional based homes including in RW 05 Kelurahan Ciseureuh, Bandung. The purpose of this research's purpose is to analyze the connection between the knowledge and the action taken towards open defecation Methods. The research approach used is the analytical survey with cross sectional planning. RW 05 Kelurahan Ciseureuh has 230 housewives in tota as population. The data has collected through a questionnaire using frequency distribution and Spearman Rank statistical testing. The results of shows a connection between acknowledging and behaving towards open defecation resulting in p-value 0.028 and the connection between taking action and behaving towards open defecation resulting in p-value 0.049. Conclusion there is a relationship between the knowledge and attitudes of housewives with open defecation (BABS) behavior. RW 05 Cadre is able to work together with M. Ramdan Health Center to provide more education about Open Defecation Behavior (BABS) in order to build awareness of every citizen.

Keywords: Attitude, Knowledge, Open Defecation Behavior

1. INTRODUCTION

Community access to healthy latrines, which is part of basic environmental health sanitation facilities, is still a serious problem. Disposal of human waste if environmental health factors are not taken into account can pollute soil and water sources and also cause disease (Dafitri & Raharjo, 2020). Open defecation (BABS) is an unhealthy behavior that is still often seen in everyday life (Fitrianingsih & Wahyuningsih, 2020). Defecating in the open is one instance of unhealthy behavior.

Throwing excrement into fields, forests, and shrubs, rivers, beaches, or other open spaces and letting it spread to contaminate the land, air, and water is known as defecation (Nita, 2023).

According to WHO data from 2010, 17% of the world's population, or 1.1 billion people, are thought to still defecate in open spaces. In ten nations worldwide, up to 81% of the population defecates outside, with Indonesia being the second most common country behind India in this regard. According to the Ministry of Health's 2018 Community Based Total Sanitation data, 17,519 Open Defecation Free (ODF) communities nationwide provided 75% sanitation access. The ODF condition is characterized by 100% of the community having access to defecate in a latrine, the absence of dirt in their environment, and being able to maintain the cleanliness of the latrine (Oktanasari et al., 2018).

In West Java Province, as the province with the largest population, the number of people who do not have access to adequate sanitation is even greater, reaching 40.57% (Yudha & Azizah, 2023). The Environmental Health Risk Assessment survey carried out by the Bandung City Health Service shows that around 11.5% of Bandung City residents do not defecate in latrines, but rather in rivers,

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ditches, gardens, ponds and dug holes. Even for residents who defecate in latrines, the drainage aspect is still a problem because 51.8% of latrines do not drain into a septic tank.

Mother's knowledge and attitude are needed because mother is an important figure in the family. Mothers have the first and foremost responsibility towards the family (Said, 2018). Whether a family's condition will be good or bad in the future depends on the parenting style and Education provided by a mother. Based on preliminary studies conducted by researchers, information was obtained that there are still many latrine facilities that do not meet health requirements because they still flow into rivers or ditches. Furthermore, this can be seen from the 2020 STBM Puskesmas M. Ramdan report that out of 4,127 families in Ciseureuh Village, 3,768 families still practice open defecation, namely throwing them into the river (Farha et al., 2021).

Based on research by (Rathomi & Nurhayati, 2019) entitled Factors Associated with Open Defecation Behavior (Study in the Working Area of Margadana Health Center, Tegal City), the type of research is observational analytic with a cross sectional design. The sample in this study was 86 respondents using proportional random sampling technique. Instrument used is a questionnaire. Data were analyzed univariately and bivariately with the chi square test. The results and conclusions of the research show that there is a relationship between knowledge, attitudes and family support and open defecation behavior.

Based on the results of the research described above, the researchers conducted research entitled The Relationship between Knowledge and Attitudes of Housewives and Open Defecation Behavior (BABS) in RW 05 Ciseureuh Village because this research is related to environmental health.

2. MATERIAL AND METHOD

This research uses quantitative analytical research methods with a cross-sectional approach (Sugiyono, 2019). The population in this study was 230 housewives. The sample in this study consisted of 40 housewives, using accidental sampling technique. The instrument used is a questionnaire. Data analysis was carried out to answer research problems through statistical analysis using laptop or computer tools via SPSS (Statistical Packages For Service Solution) software. This research has received recommendations from KEPK STIK Immanuel Bandung No.121/KEPK/STIKI /VII/2021.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Result

Univariate Analysis

Table 1. Frequency Distribution of Education and Age

Characteristics	Frekuensi	Persentase
1) Education		
PT	6	15,0
SMA	24	60,0
SMP	7	17,5
SD	3	7,5
Total	40	100,0
2) Usia		
20 – 30	29	72,5
31 – 40	7	17,5
41 - 50	4	10,0
Total	40	100,0

Based on table 1, the results show that the majority of respondents' last education was high school with a total of 24 respondents (60.0%), and the majority of respondents were aged 20 - 30 years as many as 29 respondents (72.5%).

Table 2. Frequency Distribution of Mother's Knowledge

Knowledge	Frequency	Persentase
Not Enough	5	12,5
Enough	11	27,5
Good	24	60,0
Total	40	100,0

Based on Table 2, the results show that the majority of respondents have good knowledge with a total of 24 people (60%).

Table 3. Frequency Distribution of Mother's Attitudes

Sikap	Frequency	Persentase
Not Support	4	10,0
Support	36	90,0
Total	40	100,0

Based on table 3, the results show that almost all respondents have an attitude of supporting open defecation behavior with a total of 36 people (90%).

Table 4. Frequency Distribution of Defecation Behavior

Behavior BABS	Frequency	Persentase
Not implementing	9	22,5
Implementing	31	77,5
Total	40	100,0

Based on table 4, the results show that almost all respondents behaved in implementing open defecation with a total of 31 people (77.5%).

Bivariate Analysis**Table 5.** Relationship between maternal knowledge and defecation behavior

Knaowledge	Behavior		Total	P-Value
	Not Implementing	Implementing		
Not Enough	0 (0,0%)	5 (100,0%)	5	0.047
Enough	6 (54,5%)	5 (44,5%)	11	
Good	3 (12,5%)	21 (87,5%)	24	
Total	9 (22,5%)	31 (77,5%)	40 (100.0)	

Based on table 5 using the Spearman Rank test, it shows that the p-value is $0.028 \leq \alpha 0.005$ or H_a is accepted, which means there is a relationship

between maternal knowledge and defecation behavior.

Table 6. Relationship between maternal attitudes and defecation behavior

Attitude	Bihavior		Total	P-Value
	Not Implementing	Implementing		
Not Support	1 (25,0%)	3 (75,0%)	4	0.047
Support	8 (22,2%)	28 (77,8%)	36	
Total	9 (22,5%)	31 (77,5%)	40 (100.0)	

Based on table 6, using the Spearman Rank test, the results show a p-value of $0.049 \leq \alpha 0.005$ or H_a is accepted, which means there is a relationship between the mother's attitude and open defecation behavior.

3.2 Discussion

1. Mother's Knowledge about Open Defecation Behavior

Based on the research results, it was found that the majority of respondents had good knowledge about open defecation with the number of respondents being 24 people (60.0%). There are six degrees of knowledge, according to (Mulyanti & Fachrurazi, 2018): knowing, understanding, application, analysis, synthesis, and evaluation. Furthermore, according to (Paladiang et al., 2020) modifications in attitudes and knowledge are prerequisites for modifications in health-related and other behaviors..

The findings of this study demonstrated that moms knew a lot about the practice of open defecation. This study supports that of Talinusa (2020) who asserts that knowledge is the outcome of knowing, which occurs when an individual studies a specific item. The five human senses, sight, hearing, smell, taste, and touch, are used to conduct the evaluation. Most knowledge is acquired via the senses of sight and hearing.

2. Mother's Attitudes Regarding Open Defecation Behavior

A total of 36 individuals (90.0%) responded to the study, and the findings showed that nearly all of them supported the practice of open defecation. Although there are other influences, such as a person's beliefs and the surroundings, human attitudes are the primary predictor of everyday behavior (actions). This implies that while attitudes can occasionally influence behavior, attitudes can also occasionally have no effect on behavior. Whether or not a person's attitude turns into an actual action depends on taking into account both the positive and negative effects of the activity.

This research is in line with (Desmaryani, 2019) research on 4 levels of attitude, namely: accepting, responding, appreciating and being responsible. Based on research results, supporting theories, and related research, there is a significant relationship between attitude variables and open defecation (BABS) because the better a person's attitude in maintaining environmental sanitation hygiene, the higher the awareness of a person's behavior not to defecate in the open.

3. Open Defecation Behavior

Based on research conducted, almost all respondents implemented open defecation behavior

with a total of 31 respondents (77.5%). (Dzilfiyah et al., 2022) shows that there are three factors that influence open defecation (BABS) behavior, namely: host factors (human characteristics, level of participation, attitudes and perceptions, knowledge), agent factors (latrine use, priority needs, media exposure, and sanitation policy systems), environmental factors (physical environment, biological environment, and social environment).

In Herlina research (2020), open defecation behavior is the practice of throwing feces in any open place which causes environmental pollution. This research is in line with research by (Saleem et al., 2019) that open defecation (BABS) behavior that occurs in society generally occurs because of the feeling that defecation is easier and more practical. Defecation is a community culture and has been passed down from ancestors so that it has become a habit.

4. Relationship between Mother's Knowledge and Open Defecation Behavior

Based on the results of research conducted, the Sig (2 tailed) value in the Spearman Rank test is $0.028 < 0.05$. This means that there is a relationship between maternal knowledge and open defecation (BABS) behavior. Almost all respondents had good knowledge about open defecation and also implemented defecation behavior with a total of 21 respondents (87.5%). And almost half of the respondents had sufficient knowledge about open defecation and implemented defecation behavior at 45.5%.

In this study, most respondents had good knowledge of negative behavior. This means that there are other factors that influence respondent behavior that are not examined by researchers. According to (Broek et al., 2023), there are seven factors that influence a person's knowledge, namely: level of education, occupation, age, interests, experience, environment, and information. And in this study, mothers' good knowledge of negative behavior was influenced by the environment. This study supports that conducted by (Said, 2018). With a sample size of 49 respondents, Broek's study employed a cross-sectional methodology, and a questionnaire was utilized to collect data. According to the study's findings, open defecation behavior (BABS) and knowledge are related.

5. The Relationship Between Maternal Attitudes and Open Defecation Behavior

According to research findings, the Spearman Rank test's Sig (2-tailed) value is $0.049 < 0.05$. This indicates that the mother's mindset and her habit of open defecation are related. With a total of 28 responders (77.8%), nearly all of them believe in and practice defecation behavior.

This research is an analytical descriptive research. The population was 410 village residents, and samples were collected using random sampling techniques. The research results show that there is a correlation between knowledge and attitudes with open defecation behavior (BABS). The results of this research are also in line with the results of (Bachmid et al., 2023) entitled Factors Associated with Defecating in Latrines in Gunungsari Village, Pulosari District, Pemalang Regency, stating that there is a significant relationship between attitude variables and open defecation behavior, namely P-value = 0.01.

4. CONCLUSION

1. Most mothers have good knowledge about open defecation, 24 respondents (60.0%).
2. Almost all respondents have an attitude of supporting open defecation behavior with a total of 36 respondents (90.0%).
3. Almost all respondents practice open defecation behavior with a total of 31 respondents (77.5%).
4. There is a relationship between maternal knowledge and Open Defecation Behavior (BABS) in RW 05, Cisereuh Village with a p-value of $0.028 < 0.05$.
5. There is a relationship between maternal attitudes and Open Defecation Behavior (BABS) in RW 05, Cisereuh Village with a p-value of $0.049 < 0.05$.

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